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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1854.

IS IT TRUE?—We have a rumor in this city, to the effect that at the municipal election just held at Detroit, the opponents of the Nebraska Bill have triumphed, by a majority of 1,300. The Case or Democratic majority has heretofore been about 700. In Gen. Case's own ward, the anti-repeal party have triumphed! P. S.—See the despatch.

## THE STRUGGLE.

No disposition has yet been made of the Nebraska Bill in the House. Some suppose that at a convenient season it will be taken from the Speaker's table, and an attempt be made by its friends to refer it to the Committee on Territories, a majority of the committee being favorable to its passage. Should this succeed, it can be reported at an auspicious moment, and then sent before the House (without being put into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union) till it can be forced through under the sword of the previous question.

We wish the opponents of the measure were strong enough to mark their disapprobation of it by laying it at once upon the table. If this cannot be done, put it in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where no trickery, and no usurpation short of revolution, can prevent deliberate action upon it. As the People were not consulted before the introduction of the Bill, let them have time to express their opinion of it before an attempt be made to put it on its final passage. This, we know, is precisely what its supporters deprecate. They tell us that the People of the North are comparatively unmoved—that the meetings got up to oppose the Bill are manufactured to order, according to the programme of the "Abolition Confederates" in Washington—that the real public sentiment of the free States will sustain the Bill. Very well—there is no reason for such hot haste. Senatorial night sessions, with their usual accompaniments—exaggeration of venerable Senators, exaltation of the younger members, drinking and turbulence—might have been spared. If you believe what you say, then, in your opinion, every moment's delay adds to the strength of the Bill, and three months hence the uprising of the People in its favor will render unnecessary all extraordinary expedients to secure its passage.

If you believe what you say, haste is unnecessary and unwise; if you do not, if, on the contrary, you apprehend a popular verdict against you, then your haste is an outrage on popular rights. You affect reverence for the People—you boast of your devotion to the great Democratic doctrine of self-government—O, how anxious for Popular Sovereignty! You advocate the Bill, as a great measure of self-government, as a glorious affirmation of the principle of Popular Sovereignty. Consistent patriots! Practice what you profess.

Before you act, take counsel of the People, whom you honor with your lips. You know they never dreamed that such a project as you are now trying to force through Congress was to be brought forward—you know that their wishes were never consulted—that they were taken by surprise, and are sorely yet wide awake to the real nature of the act you meditate. You know that, had it been in your power, you would have carried the Bill through Congress, before the mails could have apprised them of its provisions; and yet you call yourselves Democrats, champions of the right of self-government! Your high-handed proceedings have been arrested—your hypocrisy is unmasked—better now make a virtue of necessity, and be patient. Confess that you did try to steal a march on the Sovereign People—that, in the heat of the moment, you forgot the claims of Popular Sovereignty, and your favorite doctrine of the right of the People to govern themselves—that you are full of regret for your obnoxiousness, for your usurpation of their right, for your attempt to legislate on a great question not only without consulting them, but in such haste as to forestall any expression of their will.

But, if you will not do this, tyrants and usurpers at heart, could you with impunity vote yourselves to-day, *en permanence*, strip the People of their rights, and usurp irresponsible power, you would do it. Your conformity to the Constitution, to Democratic formulas, is all enforced. The opponents of the Bill in the House will rely alone upon their own exertions, and trust nothing to your fairness or forbearance.

What are the prospects? The advocates of the measure are confident of success. Senators are busy from day to day in the House. The Administration is hard at work. There are some twenty thousand Postmasters in the country, beside swarms of Pension Agents, Land Agents, Collectors, and other officials. Contracts are to be made, public advertisements to be given out. Foreign Consuls, Secretaries of Legation, and Charges are to be appointed. Millions of dollars are paid every year in salaries attached to office at the disposal of the Chief Executive; and on this power, actively exercised, the supporters of the Bill rely for ultimate triumph.

The Southern delegates in the House, with perhaps three or four exceptions, are united. There is no flinching among them. They have perfectly well what they are about, and have agreed on their course. The Whig members from the North and the Independent Democrats are arrayed as one man in opposition, but they form a small minority.

Democrats (as they are called) from the free States are divided. According to a calculation that we have seen, enough of them will vote for the Bill to secure its passage—for instance: Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 7, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 11, Ohio 2, Indiana 4, Illinois 3, Iowa 2—23 in all; and this number may be increased by recruits from California and Michigan. According to this calculation, the Bill will pass. Can it be, that New York and Pennsylvania will give eighteen votes for

it? We shall not believe it, till the votes are recorded.

Meanwhile, desperate exertions are made to influence the deliberations of members of Congress. "The organ," as we have seen, proclaims special protection and favor from the President to every Representative who may incur the displeasure of his constituents by supporting the Bill. Three Daily papers here studiously misrepresent public opinion at the North, and disparage all Northern demonstrations against the Bill. Demagogues from the free States, living on the patronage of the Administration, are prowling in the purlieus of the Capitol, and besieging members in their rooms, filling their ears with lying reports of the condition of public sentiment at home. We know a busybody from Ohio, once a tremendous Free Soiler, now a mail agent, who lately volunteered or was commissioned to act as a medium of communication between the President and certain members of the Ohio delegation!

Throughout the country, every office-holder or office-seeker is expected to do duty. Counter meetings and counter manifestos must be got up. It would be strange indeed, were patronage unable to manufacture a little Public Sentiment. At Columbus, Ohio, for example, Col. MEDARY, whose letter endorsing the Bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise destroyed his prospects as a candidate for the United States Senate, together with other interested supporters of the Bill, got up a meeting in its favor. It was called, not as a Convention of the Democracy, but as a meeting of the friends of the Bill, and yet the papers here, following the course of the Ohio Statesman, represented it as "an enthusiastic outpouring of the Democracy."

"Our accounts," says the National Intelligencer, "from Columbus, put quite a different face on this affair. The assembly referred to was not called as a meeting of the 'Democracy,' but such of them as were 'friends' of the bill were alone invited. It seems, however, that there were in attendance so large a concourse of considerable confusion, but to render it doubtful which party had the majority. Even in selecting a committee of five persons to report resolutions, one of those selected refused to serve, and another could not be found. The meeting was uproarious from beginning to end, and is represented to have been a 'decided failure.' The Columbus State Journal thus concludes its account of it:—

"Several gentlemen tried to get the floor to speak and to offer amendments to the resolutions, but they failed in the noise to be heard. When confusion was general, and all sorts of calls were being made, the chairman refused to recognize any gentleman, and put the question on the passage of the resolutions, as reported by the committee. The response was loud. When he said those opposed will say so, the hall rang with dissent in thunder tones; but the chair pronounced the resolutions carried, and the meeting adjourned.

"It is our deliberate judgment that the resolutions were not adopted, and such is the opinion of many Democrats who were present.

"So far as a demonstration in favor of the Douglas bill is concerned, it was a decided failure, and is so regarded by all."

Even the resolutions, which the Statesman says were passed, put a false face upon the bill. They assert the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty in the most unqualified manner, and endorse the bill, on the ground that it fully carries out this doctrine—an assumption which every member of Congress knows to be false. Let not the People of the North suffer themselves to be misrepresented. If meetings be called to express public opinion on the Nebraska bill, let them attend themselves, and not permit any set of intriguing demagogues, or office holders, to misrepresent them. Let them show that the People, after all, are stronger than the President and his parasites.

**CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.**

The New York Evening Post, with a magnanimity not common among political opponents, renders the following tribute to Messrs. Seward and Fish, Whig Senators from New York:

"It gives us pleasure to perform a simple act of justice towards men to whose course, on many political questions, we are utterly opposed. Amongst the faithful few who resisted, at every step, and to the last, the Nebraska intrusion, were Senators Seward and Fish, of this State. The one by a powerful speech—evincing a moral courage which we should have been glad to see imitated by some of his Democratic associates—as well as by his votes; the other by his votes, never wanting when called for—our Senators have faithfully and fearlessly performed their duty. On the field where so many faltered and fled, no brave man who proved true shall fail to receive the praise which he merits at our hands. Without regard to their party affinities, we feel proud of the course pursued, on this question, by the Senators from New York. We only wish that every free State had been as ably and faithfully represented."

In this connection, it is but fair to mention the noble efforts of the Independent Democratic members of Congress, Messrs. Chase, Sumner, Giddings, Wade, Smith, and De Witt. It was their powerful Address, prepared as we understood by Mr. Chase, that exhibited to the People of the United States the real nature and policy of the Nebraska Bill. That document, copied generally by the influential journals of all Parties, and translated and reprinted by nearly the entire German Press, is constantly referred to in the discussions of the Question as an authority.

The great ability displayed by the Independent Democratic Senators in their speeches upon the measure, is a subject of common remark in Washington. Never have they occupied so enviable a position. Upon Mr. Chase devolved the conduct of the opposition to the Bill in the Senate, and of all those test-movements, by which the real policy and purpose of the measure were revealed, and the pretences of its supporters in relation to squatter sovereignty and the right of a Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery, proved to be groundless and deceptive. Clear-sighted, self-possessed, undaunted, inflexible, the clamor and tyranny of an overbearing majority could not embarrass him, or turn him from his purpose.

All honor to the Spartan band who stood steadfast and immovable in the protracted struggle of Night against Might.

It is said that a Nebraska expedition has been started in Chicago; that over one hundred have signed the roll, and others are expected to go; and that the expedition starts April 1st, under the leadership of Capt. Gibbs.

## FATE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The vote on the Nebraska bill in the Senate affords no certain indication of its strength in the House. More subservient to the passions of the mob, and less capable of a philosophic and independent view of public affairs, the Northern members of the House have never exhibited the courage and statesmanship which we have occasion to admire in the Senate. Essentially of feebler intellect and inferior nature, they rarely display any higher conception of duty than is involved in a servile adoration of the will of their constituency. Among a multitude of Deans and Campbells, we may search in vain for one Douglas.

Opposition to the Nebraska bill is the passion of the popular mind of the North, and we may therefore expect of its Representatives a force resistance to the measure. Nevertheless, we believe the bill will pass. The influence of the Administration may detach votes enough from the Northern opposition to carry through the measure; but should this resource fail, we must prepare for defeat. With every Whig journal in the North in opposition to the measure, our only hope is in the integrity of the Democratic party and the power of the Administration.—Richmond (Va.) Whig.

The Whig, hitherto a Whig journal, now relies on the integrity of the Northern Democracy and of the Administration. Has it changed its politics? O, no! But, Slavery being the Alpha and Omega in the creed of the Whig, and the Northern Democracy, with its Administration standing by this creed, the Whig stands by them.

The Whig has a very flattering opinion of the House of Representatives. It is a "mob," in its estimation, representing a "mob" constituency. We congratulate the Northern Democracy, so called, and its Administration, upon the adhesion of its new allies, the slaveholding Whigs.

## HOMESTEAD BILL.

This bill passed the House on the 6th, by a vote of 107 to 72. As originally reported, it made no discrimination on account of complexion. The colored as well as white American was to enjoy its benefits. But, in the course of proceedings, Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, whose unpopularity in a district with a Democratic majority of 2,000, was so great as to insure his defeat several times when a candidate for a seat in Congress, moved the insertion of the word WHITE, so as to exclude colored people from the privileges conferred by the bill. Had it not been for this mean amendment, the measure would have received a much larger support.

When first suggested, we heard some Southern men deprecating it, but they had not the courage to oppose it openly. Negro-mania is as prevalent as Slavery Propaganda.

The provision is barbarous and unreasonable. The free people of color are natives of this country, as much as Mr. Wright is; and of all classes of our population they are the most needy. Generally excluded by a wicked prejudice from political and professional pursuits, and from the various trades, their field of enterprise is peculiarly limited, so that there is the more reason why they should share in the benefits of this Homestead Bill. What harm could it do anybody, for a colored man, the head of a family, to occupy one hundred and sixty acres of the public domain, become an industrious cultivator of the soil, bring up his children respectfully, and contribute his part to the productions of the country? Even on motives of policy, Mr. Wright and his fellow negro-haters ought to have kept such a provision out of the bill. They are forever complaining of the presence of colored people—denouncing them as nuisances—stigmatizing them as fit inmates of jails and asylums—mediating all sorts of diabolical projects for "getting rid" of them. Well—here was a policy which promised to relieve their delicate sensibilities, to draw off these "nuisances," to take them from Pennsylvania, refined Pennsylvania, so afflicted with their presence, and plant them in a distant region; but Mr. Wright was dead against such a policy. He preferred to keep these People near him, so as to nurse his antipathies, we must presume.

We cannot express our contempt for such legislation—so wanton, so silly, so utterly vulgar. As to the prospects of the bill in the Senate, they are uncertain. It is quite possible that the negro clause in it may recommend it to the favor of that enlightened and humane body.

## SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig counts the notion of Gen. Case, as well it may, that the passage of the Nebraska bill through the Senate, was the triumph of the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. It remarks:

"We saw that when the bill passed, Mr. Case congratulated the Senate on the triumph of the doctrine of 'Squatter Sovereignty.' This was intended as an extemporaneous exposition of the meaning of the bill, and betrays a disingenuousness worthy of the speaker. We do not understand that the bill at all recognizes the 'Squatter Sovereignty.' On the contrary, it professes upon its face the doctrine of Non-Intervention; and it would be a contradiction and absurdity to disclaim intervention for the whole Government, and at the same time bestow the power of intervention upon a single branch of the Government—the Executive. The Territorial Government is to be the creature of the Executive—and to give that Government the power of intervening Slavery, would be, in effect, to give the power to the President. We suppose no one, except Gen. Case, considers this to be the object of the bill. It would be well, and it is yet time, to exclude any such conclusion, by removing all ambiguity from the bill, if any exists."

Nonsense! The Senate voted down two distinct propositions to fasten this doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty on the Bill—and General Case himself voted against them. The passage of the Bill was simply the triumph of Non-Intervention as defined by the Whig—that is, Non-Intervention by Congress or the Territorial Legislature, against the introduction of Slavery into Nebraska.

HON. GEO. W. JULIAN.—It is stated in several papers before us, that on the 25th ultimo a rencontre took place in court, at Centerville, Ind., between Michael Wilson and the Hon. Geo. W. Julian, late member of Congress, and that the latter received a severe stab in his throat from a knife.

NEW BANKS IN KENTUCKY.—Bills have passed both branches of the General Assembly, granting no less than thirteen banks, including branches.

## THE PEOPLE MOVING.

It is impossible to publish the reports of all the public meetings against the Nebraska Bill, forwarded to us. They would fill the Era, to the exclusion of everything else. What follows, furnishes a mere suggestion of the number and proceedings of such meetings. All over the free States, the public mind is agitated.

Portland, Me., Feb. 25, 1854.—Strong opposition to the Nebraska bill prevails. Our Representative in Congress is inclined to vote for it, his friends say; but, if he does, that act will seal his political death. The friends of Freedom are becoming better organized throughout the State. The Era, Free Democrat, Tribune, and Evening Post, are doing a good work.

Hudson, N. J., Feb. 24, 1854.—I have not seen a single man of any party, in my vicinity, who is in favor of Douglas's Nebraska bill. It is spoken of generally, here, in strong language, as a very vile thing.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 27, 1854.—There is but one man within twenty miles of this place that has dared to say a word in favor of Douglas's infernal bill. In this non-resistant town, there is a feeling of hostility to the Government, should the bill pass.

Harmon, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1854.—To have the course spread over that rich, extensive territory, would be so disgraceful to our country that we could hardly survive it. But it will hasten the crisis that so surely awaits us as God rules the destinies of men, viz: that Slavery must be exterminated and die, and this Union must be dissolved. If the slaveholders want to see the thirty-five thousand slaves in Canada doubled and trebled; if they want to see the Garrison party overpowered the free States; if they want to obtain, fully, the utter contempt of the civilized world, let them pass Douglas's Nebraska bill.

Carlisle, Macoupin co., Ill., Feb. 24, 1854. Douglas's Nebraska bill meets with little favor here, even from his own party. I do not believe one-fourth of the people of the State will sustain Douglas in the position he has taken on this question. Mark what I say. Every member of Congress from this State, who votes for this bill, will in this act kill himself, politically, forever.

Lancaster, Jefferson co., Ind., Feb. 24, 1854.—The Nebraska question is exciting no little interest here—more than I expected it would when it was first introduced into the Senate. Many who were clamorous for the Compromise of 1850 are as clamorous against the violation of the Compromise of 1820. They say, if the compact of 1820 is to be cast out and trodden under foot in this manner, "down with all Compromises!" Indians in the most Pro-Slavery State north of 36 deg. 30 min., yet there is not the least doubt but four-fifths, even seven-eighths, of her citizens, if appealed to, would protest against this infamous measure.

There is to be a meeting in the city of Madison to-night, to take this bill into consideration. Judging from what I saw and heard there a few days ago, it will take high ground against Douglas and his bill.

Madison is the home of our Senator Bright, and has always been very subservient to the slave interest; is separated from Kentucky only by the Ohio river. But she is coming out nobly on the side of the right, as recent events have proven.

A fugitive case was examined there a few days ago, on a writ of habeas corpus; and the decided and active part the mass of the citizens took against the slave interest, was gratifying to the friends of Freedom. The Nebraska bill has waked them up to their interest, and the integrity and safety of their country. They see how Kentucky struggles and languishes under the burden and incubus that rests upon her. They see Indiana marching with rapid progress to wealth and greatness. They see the cause of the difference, and will oppose to the uttermost that fair portion of God's heritage being cursed with such an enemy of justice, wholesome religion, liberty, peace, and prosperity, as Slavery.

What I drive from free territory the free laborer, who makes the wilderness blossom as the rose, and the fields glow with rich and abundant harvests, and apply it with slave labor, that has pursued with sterility and barrenness many of the fairest portions of this nation.

It cannot be, that the Representatives of this great Nation will suffer this cruel wrong to be perpetrated upon that fair territory. I am happy to see it so generally stated that the Indiana delegation in Congress are going to vote against the bill. Some of them may think the Pro-Slavery spirit here will sustain them if they vote for it; but they count without their host. It is here, there are too many who would let Slavery die, but who slaveholders attempt to extend their black curse and three-fifths rule over free territory, they say No! and depend upon it they will say it and vote it, so that it will be heard and felt.

Meeting at Martinsville, O.—At a meeting held in Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio, February 21, 1854, called without distinction of party to take into consideration the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as proposed by the bill now before Congress for the organization of Nebraska, Thomas Wiley was called to the chair, and A. D. Rice appointed secretary.

Several strong resolutions were adopted, among them the following:

Resolved, That the destruction of the Missouri Compromise at the demand of the slave power will be a precedent to justify the abrogation of all contracts or compromises which may stand in the way of the progress of Freedom and the destruction of Slavery.

Resolved, That the Representatives from a free State who consent or fail to oppose the repeal, will add to the sin of the slaveholding advocate of the bill the contemptible means of a traitor, and merit political death.

Resolved, That in addition to the blasting influence of Slavery upon the moral improvement and educational advancement of mankind, the free States have a commercial interest in its exclusion from Nebraska, which ought to arouse every friend of free labor to oppose its extension there.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to each of our Representatives in Congress and the State Legislatures, with a request that they use every honorable means in their power to prevent the passage of any bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska with a clause repealing the Missouri Compromise, and also that a copy be sent to the National Era, Columbus, and our county papers, for publication. The holding of a county mass meeting at St. Clairsville was also recommended.

Meeting at Marlborough, Mass.—At a meeting of the citizens of Marlborough, Mass., without distinction of party, on the evening of the 20th ultimo, to consult upon the subject of the bill now before the United States Senate for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

[We have room only for one of them.]

Resolved, That whenever our National Union shall have become perverted from its original and avowed objects, which, as expressed in the preamble to the Constitution, were "to establish justice," "to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to those who live under it, and shall be employed

to extend the accursed institution of Slavery and to perpetuate the predominance of the slave in our Government, then to seek the continuance of that Union will no longer be the duty of any lover of his country, or any friend of his race.

Meeting in Fayette County, Ohio.—Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of the town of Bloomingburg, Fayette county, Ohio, and vicinity, met at the school room on Friday, February 16, 1854.

On motion, James A. Flinn, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. H. C. Stewart was appointed Secretary of said meeting.

On motion, Dr. H. C. Stewart, Rev. D. Vance, and D. E. Boies, Esq., were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the public sentiment concerning the extension of Slavery into territory now free.

Among the resolutions reported and adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the bill before Congress for forming the Territorial Government of Nebraska, known as the Douglas bill, is a gross violation of the Ordinance of 1787, and the Compromise of 1820 and 1850, and, if persisted in to its final passage, must inevitably and ultimately tend to a dissolution of the Union of these United States.

Public Meeting.—A spirited meeting on the Nebraska bill was held in the town of Felicity, Clermont county, Ohio, on the night of the 21st of February, 1854.

Speeches were made, resolutions adopted, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Public Meeting.—At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, pursuant to public notice, in the Town Hall, in the borough of Chester, on the 18th of February, 1854, to consider the subject of the Nebraska Territorial bill now under consideration in Congress, the following-named gentlemen were appointed officers of the meeting: Abraham J. Pennock, President; William Eyre, Jr., and Davis B. Stacey, Vice Presidents; and G. W. Dixon, Secretary.

[The following is the list of a series of resolutions adopted unanimously.]

Resolved, That we protest, in the most solemn manner, against the passage of the Nebraska Territorial bill, repealing the Compromise act of 1820, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of the meeting, be forwarded to the Senators and members of Congress from Pennsylvania.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Free Democratic State Committee.—Supposing that most of the Free Democrats in this State will wish to see some notice of this meeting in the Era, I send the following abstract of the proceedings:

The meeting was held, according to notice, in Harrisburg, on Thursday and Friday, January 26th and 27th. J. M. Roberts, late chairman of the committee, having removed from the State, Wm. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, presided at his stead. Seth Lukens, of Montgomery county, and J. Heron Foster, of Allegheny county, were chosen to fill vacancies on the committee, occasioned by removals from the State. The whole number on the list of the committee, so far as appointed and their acceptance received, was thirty-two; of these, twenty were in attendance at the meeting.

A statement was presented of the operations of the committee since their appointment by the Convention, in June last. Among other details, it was stated that the general correspondence list, begun at the Convention, had been augmented by the correspondence of the committee, to over seven hundred names, distributed in nearly all the counties of the State. A considerable fund was also raised, notwithstanding the defective arrangements for that purpose—insufficient, however, for all the measures determined on by the Convention.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary to furnish each of the members with that part of the corresponding list belonging to their respective counties, for correction and enlargement, so as to have, where practicable, from one to five names in each township.

The sum of five hundred dollars, for the year ending with June next, was ordered to be raised, to be equally apportioned among the several counties, and the several members of the committee were charged with the duty of collecting and transmitting to the Treasurer their respective county quotas.

The officers were directed to apply a portion of the funds to the distribution throughout the State of suitable tracts and documents, especially having reference to the insidious project of the Free Democrats to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and the aggressive movements of the Slave Power, and generally, the objects and principles of the Free Democratic movement; and a circular was ordered to be issued, and sent to all the corresponding list, containing the call for the State Convention, the names and addresses of the State Committee, and other matters relating to State organization.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Convention of the Free Democrats of Pennsylvania, for the nomination of a State ticket, and for promoting the organization of the party, be called to meet in Pittsburgh, on the first Wednesday (the 7th) of June next; and that Free Democrats be requested to meet in their respective counties and appoint Delegates, and likewise to attend generally, as individuals, especially from those counties in which no appointing meetings shall be held."

A resolution was adopted, recommending that the several counties organize, by appointing committees of five, and to promote concert of action between these and the State committee, it was also recommended that the member of the State Committee for each county be placed on the County Committee. The officers were authorized to complete the State Committee, by selecting the most suitable persons in each of the counties not yet represented thereon; and to this end Free Democrats in the counties named in a letter, published in the Era of January 12, (excepting Adams and Schuylkill) are requested to correspond with the undersigned, and offer their services in this capacity. Their reward will be plenty of work, and a good conscience in its performance.

The meeting was almost exclusively confined to business details, and but little discussion took place. The proceedings were characterized by great unanimity, while the large number in attendance (nearly two-thirds of the whole number) manifested the interest taken in the subject, notwithstanding that the large meeting of the citizens of the State Temperance Convention, in which most of the Committee took a deep interest, were greatly calculated to divide their attention.

Reading, Pa., February 4, 1854.

Extract of a letter dated—

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1854.

"I most earnestly wish, almost hope, that your strenuous efforts to defeat that infamous, unprincipled Nebraska project, will be crowned with success. It shows clearly that no reliance can be placed on the pledges of the slaveholders."

I would by no means apply this to all the South, but to that body of political aristocrats who so far tyrannize at home, that they will not suffer good men to give utterance to their feelings or convictions. The spongers the People—not the base trading politicians—of the North come generally to understand how little reliance to place on Pro-Slavery honor, and pledges, and compromises, the better it will be for them.

## CADETS AT LAMOR APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

1. Martin D. Hardin, son of Col. Hardin, of Illinois volunteers, who was killed at Buena Vista.

2. William E. Merrill, son of Captain M. E. Merrill, United States Army, who was killed at Molina del Rey.

3. Edward Ross, son of Edward C. Ross, late Lieutenant 4th artillery, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point.

4. William W. Gaines, adopted son of the late Major Gen. Gaines, United States army.

5. Charles E. Jemp, son of Major General Jemp, Quartermaster General United States army.

6. James Wilson, son of Col. H. Wilson, 7th infantry United States army.

7. Samuel M. Cooper, son of Col. S. Cooper, Adjutant General United States army.

8. John S. Saunders, son of Com'r John L. Saunders, United States navy.

9. John P. Cilley, great-grandson of General Cilley of the Revolution, and son of the late Jonathan Cilley, member of Congress from Maine.

10. Frank C. Goodrich, son of C. B. Goodrich, of Boston. Ancestors distinguished in the Revolutionary war.

The high respectability of the parents and ancestors of all the above-named youths, no doubt reflects great credit upon the discernment and appreciation of the President; and yet we must confess, on reading the list, we have felt disappointed and mortified at not finding in it the names of several worthy and well-approved aspirants. Jonathan Furrow, Philip Ploughboon, Jeremiah Jackplane, Rodrick Lapetone, and Clement Grist, are all overlooked. Had this been the early usage of our Government, how many of the favored of our land could now boast an ancestry of renown? It was the superiority of plough boys over the men of distinguished ancestry, that secured for our country its independence, and it would be a safe rule of conduct still to recognize them as having rights and merits. In civil life they work their way to the highest places of honor, trust, and profit. In the army and navy, if the opportunity is left them, they may possibly still fight their way to eminence.

A WORTHY MAN.—In narrating the particulars of the railroad accident between Baltimore and York, on Monday evening, a morning paper says:

"A stove in one of the leading cars was upset by the first shock, and a child slightly burned. In the endeavor to rescue the little sufferer, Mr. William C. Walker, a messenger of Adams and Co's Express, was entangled in the falling car, and thrown with it to the bottom of the precipice, receiving some painful, but not dangerous injuries in the head and face; his forehead and cheek were laid open, and his lip and chin cut through; he also lost several teeth. Dr. Smyser, of York, sewed up the incision of the jaw, and attended generally to him and other passengers. Mr. Walker resided at his home, Baltimore street, about midnight on Monday. The train is not said to have been running out of time."

Mr. Walker's misfortune is very great, and he is entitled to our praise and our sympathy. But he should receive something more. Who is there who would not contribute a mite to testify his approval of humane and courageous conduct like this? A house and lot should be bought in the pleasant suburbs of Baltimore, and presented to Mr. W.

George P. Wise was yesterday elected Mayor of Alexandria.

ELECTION OF AN OHIO SENATOR.

The first caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature met Friday evening, pursuant to adjournment, and nominated on the tenth ballot George E. Pugh, Esq., of Hamilton.

Allen withdrew his name from the caucus before it balloted.

The following are the results of each ballot: First ballot—Pugh 33, Bartley 38, Corwin 10, Medary 5, Whitman 4, Burchard 4, Belden 2, Todd 1, Allen 1.

Second ballot—Pugh 21, Bartley 40, Corwin 14, Whitman 5, Burchard 4, Todd 1, Allen 1.

Third ballot—Pugh 20, Bartley 38, Corwin 12, Medary 5, Whitman 4, Burchard 8.

Fourth ballot—Pugh 24, Bartley 36, Corwin 12, Medary 5, Whitman 4, Burchard 8.

Fifth ballot—Pugh 11, Bartley 38, Corwin 13, Medary 6, Whitman 4, Burchard 5, Todd 1.

Sixth ballot—Pugh 24, Bartley 38, Corwin 14, Medary 3, Whitman 4, Burchard 6, Todd 1.

Seventh ballot—Pugh 24, Bartley 36, Corwin 13, Medary 4, Whitman 5, Burchard 5.

Eighth ballot—Pugh 26, Bartley 32, Corwin 11, Medary 13, Burchard 4, Paine 3.